

Otaria stelleri, Schlegel, Faun. Jap. t. 22. figs. 5 & 6?
Japan (*Arthur Adams*).

The skull figured by Schlegel has the fifth upper grinder, like the young skull from Japan, which made me think at one time that it was a specimen of *Gypsophoca*.

The second skull obtained from Mr. A. Adams is named "*Halichærus barbatus*," and said to come from Tondonasiri, Japan. It is not a *Halichærus*, but is very like the older skull of *Halicyon richardi* in the British Museum, which we received from the Columbia river in British Columbia; and I am inclined for the present to regard it as the skull of that species. The skull is very like it in size and form and proportion of the bones; but it is much thicker and more solid, which may be the effect of age.

The lower jaw is so much thickened, especially on the inner side, that the inflexed lower margin which I considered characteristic of the genus *Halicyon* is only marked by a slight keel on the lower edge; but still it is sufficiently marked to distinguish this genus from the Seals of the North Atlantic.

The *Sea-bears* may be divided according to the position and number of their grinders:—

I. *Upper grinders* 6 . 6, *the hinder behind the front part of the zygomatic arch; the fifth grinder of the upper jaw sometimes absent, but its place is left between the fourth and sixth.*

* Skull elongate; face long; under-fur sparse or none. PHASCOARCTUS.

** Skull broad; face short; under-fur thick. CALLIRHINUS, ARCTOCEPHALUS, EUMETOPIAS, GYPSOPHOCA, ARCTOPHOCA.

II. *Upper grinders* 5 . 5, *the last before the hinder edge of the front of the zygomatic arch.* Zalophus, Neophoca.

5. On Peruvian Birds collected by Mr. Whitely. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S. Part VII.*

[Received October 31, 1873.]

The present collection of Mr. Whitely contains fifty-six skins, referable to thirty-nine species. It is from the same district of the Andes of Cuzco as those last reported upon, but nevertheless contains several species of high interest and five apparently new to science.

The following is a list of the species and of the localities in which they were obtained, Mr. Whitely having adopted the admirable plan of affixing a small ticket to each specimen, on which the exact date and locality where it was procured and the contents of its stomach are recorded.

The nomenclature is that of the 'Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium.'

* Continued from p. 187.

- *1. *Turdus serranus*. Huasampilla.
- *2. *Thryophilus fulvus*, sp. nov. Huasampilla.
- 3. *Troglodytes tessellatus*. Paucartambo.
- *4. — *solstitialis*. Huasampilla.
- 5. *Diglossa brunneiventris*. Paucartambo.
- 6. *Conirostrum cinereum*. Paucartambo.
- 7. *Euphonia xanthogastra*. Cosnipata.
- 8. *Calliste yeni*. Cosnipata.
- 9. *Buthraupis cucullata*. Huasampilla.
- 10. *Phoenicotheraupis carmioli*. Cosnipata.
- 11. *Saltator laticlavus*. Paucartambo.
- 12. *Poospiza cæsar*. Paucartambo.
- 13. *Phrygilus atriceps*. Paucartambo.
- 14. — *fruticeti*. Paucartambo.
- 15. *Catamenia analis*. Paucartambo.
- *16. *Cassicus chrysonotus*. Huasampilla.
- 17. *Cyanocitta viridicyanea*. Huasampilla.
- 18. *Agriornis insolens*. Paucartambo.
- *19. *Ochthæca rufipectoralis*. Ceachupata.
- 20. — *leucophrys*. Paucartambo.
- *21. *Todirostrum pulchellum*, sp. nov. Cosnipata.
- 22. *Anæretes albocristatus*. Paucartambo.
- *23. *Tyranniscus viridissimus*, sp. nov. Cosnipata.
- *24. *Myiobius aureiventris*, sp. nov. Cosnipata.
- 25. — *pulcher*. Huasampilla.
- 26. — *nævius*. Cosnipata.
- *27. *Pipra cæruleicapilla*. Cosnipata.
- 28. *Pipreola melanolæma*. Huasampilla.
- *29. *Cinclodes bifasciatus*. Paucartambo.
- 30. *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*. Huasampilla.
- 31. *Formicivora bicolor*, Pelzeln. Cosnipata.
- *32. *Grallaria erythroleuca*, sp. nov. Huasampilla.
- 33. — *rufula*. Ceachupata.
- 34. *Stenopsis æquicaudata*. Ceachupata.
- 35. *Chloronerypes hilaris*. Huasampilla.
- 36. *Hypoxanthus rivolii*. Huasampilla.
- *37. *Capito versicolor*. San Antonio.
- *38. *Urochroma*, sp. inc. Paucartambo.
- *39. *Peristera mondetoura*. Huasampilla.
- *40. *Geotrygon frenata*. Huasampilla.
- *41. *Odontophorus balliviani*. Huasampilla.
- 42. *Penelope sclateri*, G. R. Gray. Huasampilla.

The following notes refer to the species marked with an asterisk :—

1. *TURDUS SERRANUS*, Tsch. F. P. *Aves*, p. 186; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 783.

I am pleased to find an adult and a young male of this species in Mr. Whitely's collection, our identification of the Peruvian bird

having been made upon the female, which is the type of Tschudi's *Turdus serranus*. I have now seen examples of this representative of *T. merula* from Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, and Peru.

2. *THRYOPHILUS FULVUS*, sp. nov.

Terreno-brunneus, sive fulvus, unicolor: frontis et pilei antici plumis erectis: superciliis latis indistinctis et gutture toto albescentibus: alis extus et cauda tota lineis nigris crebro transfasciatis: remigibus intus nigricantibus, horum margine interno et subalaribus fulvis: rostro superiore corneo, inferiore flavicante, pedibus corneis: long. tota 5.5, alæ 2.1, caudæ rectr. med. 2.3, lat. 1.6, tarsi .92, rostri a rictu .85.

Hab. Peruvia alta, Huasampilla, ad alt. 10,000 ped. (*Whitely*).

Mus. P. L. S.

One skin of this Wren was procured at Huasampilla in March 1872. It reminds one rather of *Cinnicerthia unibrunnea*, but appears to belong to the open-nostrilled section of Wrens, which Baird has called *Thryophilus* (Rev. A. B. p. 127), but is not very like any of the other species. It may be distinguished by its uniform tint, the brown, pale, but ill-defined superciliary mark, and the whitish throat.

4. *TROGLODYTES SOLSTITIALIS*, Sclater.

Originally described from skins collected by Fraser in Ecuador. I have since obtained Bogota specimens. Mr. Whitely's example shows that it likewise ranges southwards into Peru.

16. *CASSICUS CHRYSNOTUS*, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. ii. p. 3; D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 367, pl. lii. fig. 1.

Cassiculus chrysonotus, Bp. Consp. i. p. 428.

This is the first example that has come before my notice of this most distinct species, easily recognizable by its uniform black plumage and yellow rump. It is slightly crested, as is shown in D'Orbigny's figure.

19. *OCHTHÆCA RUFIPECTORALIS*.

Fluvicola rufipectoralis, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. i. p. 60; D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 345, pl. xxxvii. fig. 2.

Octhoëca rufipectoralis, Scl. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 750.

This southern representative of *O. lessoni* of Columbia and Ecuador is readily distinguishable by the absence (or very indistinct presence) of the buffy rufous margins to the wing-coverts and by the brighter red of the breast, but is otherwise very similar.

21. *TODIROSTRUM PULCHELLUM*, sp. nov.

Supra nigrum, uropygio flavicante: alarum tectricibus minoribus luride castaneis, majoribus flavis, secundariorum marginibus externis flavidis: subtus flavum, gutture albo, subalaribus flavidis: cauda nigra, rectricis unius utrinque extimæ pogonio externo flavi-

canti-albo: rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 3·5, alæ 2, caudæ 1·2.

Hab. Peruvia alta, Cosnipata (*Whitely*).

Obs. Sp. affinis *T. caloptero**, ex Æquatoria*, sed dorso nigro distinguenda.

23. *TYRANNISCUS VIRIDISSIMUS*, sp. nov.

Tyranniscus gracilipes, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1873, p. 185 (*err.*).

Supra olivaceus, pileo concolori: alis nigris extus flavicante olivaceo stricte marginatis: cauda fusca extus olivaceo marginata: subtus dilute flavida, ventre medio et tectricibus subalaribus clarioribus: long. tota 4·5, alæ 2, caudæ 2.

Hab. Peruvia int. Cosnipata et Guadelupe (*Whitely*).

Obs. Aff. *T. gracilipedi*, sed pileo dorso concolori, crassitie paulo majore et colore pectoris minus claro diversa.

A single skin of this species, received in Mr. Whitely's sixth collection, was assigned to *T. gracilipes*. The receipt of a second example enables me to point out the differences satisfactorily. This species must be added to the list given P. Z. S. 1871, p. 842.

24. *MYIOBIUS AUREIVENTRIS*, sp. nov.

Supra saturate olivaceo-viridis, dorso postico flavissimo: pileo nigerrimo, macula verticali celata flava: fronte et loris albis: lateribus capitis cinereis: gula alba cinereo induta: pectore olivaceo, ventre flavissimo: alis nigris, secundariorum marginibus angustis externis et remigum omnium internis cum subalaribus rufescentibus: cauda tota castanea: rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 4·8, alæ 2·6, caudæ 2.

Hab. Peruvia alta, Cosnipata (*Whitely*).

Obs. Assimilis *M. ornato* ex Columbia et *M. phanicro* ex Æquatoria orientali, sed gula albicante et ventre flavissimo distinguenda.

Dr. Cabanis has lately described a third of this section of the genus *Myiobius* from Western Ecuador (*M. stellatus*, Cab. J. f. O. 1873, p. 158). This Peruvian form makes a fourth.

27. *PIPRA CÆRULEICAPILLA*, Tsch. F. P. *Aves*, p. 145.

Until recently I had followed other authorities in considering Tschudi's bird the same as *Pipra cyaneocapilla* of Upper Amazonia, Columbia, and Panama. But, as Tschudi says, the Peruvian species is quite distinct, having a conspicuous blue rump like the head. I first saw an example of the latter in Jelski's collection belonging to the Warsaw Museum; and Mr. Whitely now sends a single skin, obtained at Cosnipata (the only one he has seen), of the same species.

29. *CINCLODES BIFASCIATUS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 448.

Upucerthia atacamensis, De Philippi, Reise i. d. Wüste Atacama, p. 162, pl. 3.

* P. Z. S. 1857, p. 82, pl. cxxv. fig. 1.

In my original description of this species, I spoke of the possibility of its being identical with *Cillurus palliatus* of Tschudi's 'Fauna Peruana.' The occurrence of it in Peru renders this supposition still more likely. But it is not possible to reconcile the bird with Tschudi's figure, if that is correctly drawn. See my remarks *l. s. c.*

32. *GRALLARIA ERYTHROLEUCA*, sp. nov.

Supra lete rufa, pileo et lateribus capitis cum cauda saturatoribus, ferrugineis: subtus gutture et ventre medio albis, pectore et lateribus dorso concoloribus, plumis quibusdam albo anguste terminatis: subalaribus ferrugineis, remigum pogoniis internis schistaceis, ferrugineo vix marginatis: rostro et pedibus corneis: long. tota 7.2, alæ 3.6, caudæ 2, tarsi 2.1.

Hab. Peruvia alta, Huasampilla (*Whitely*).

Mus. P. L. S.

This fine large *Grallaria* comes nearest to *G. hypoleuca*, mihi, of Columbia, but is larger, and differs in having a broad band of rufous (two inches wide) across the underside. Some of the feathers of this band are margined at their extremities with white.

37. *CAPITO VERSICOLOR* (Müller); Marshall, Mon. Barb. pl. 68.

Mr. Whitely obtained a single male specimen of this fine and rare species in a small copse near San Antonio, in July 1871. He notes, "Eye hazel; bill bright green at base, yellow at point; legs, toes, and claws olive. Contents of stomach ants."

I should rather have expected *Capito glaucogularis* to have occurred in this district.

38. *UROCHROMA*, sp. inc.

A single skin from Paucartambo of a small green Parrot, which Dr. Finsch considers probably new, and has kindly undertaken to work out for me.

39. *PERISTERA MONDETOURA*, Bp. C. R. xlii. p. 765 & 957, et xliii. p. 944; Icon. d. Fig. t. 126.

A fine male of this rare Pigeon was obtained at Huasampilla in March 1872. The species was originally described from a Venezuelan skin procured near Caraccas by Levraud; but Mr. Salvin has a Mexican example received from De Oca, and has recently obtained a specimen in Guatemala*, so that the species must have a wide range.

40. *GEOTRYGON FRENATA* (Tsch.).

Columba frenata, Tsch. F. P. *Aves*, p. 278, pl. xxviii.

In our article on *G. bourcieri* (Ex. Orn. p. 79), Mr. Salvin and I stated that we had not met with examples of this Pigeon. But we subsequently had an opportunity of examining Tschudi's typical specimen (thanks to Mr. Coulon's kindness), and of convincing ourselves that the species was valid. Mr. Whitely sends us a single skin from Huasampilla, obtained in March 1872.

* See *Ibis*, 1874, p. 99.

41. ODONTOPHORUS BALLIVIANI, Gould, Mon. Odont. t. 23.

We have not previously met with examples of this beautiful *Odontophorus*, only hitherto known from Mr. Bridges's Bolivian specimens. Mr. Whitely obtained it at Huasampilla.

6. Additional Notes on Humming-birds collected in High Peru. By H. WHITELY, C.M.Z.S.*

[Received October 31, 1873.]

I have five species to add to my former list of the Humming-birds of this district.

1. PANOPLITES MATTHEWSI (Lodd.).

Huasampilla, March 1872.

This is a very interesting bird. It is not showy in colour; but its beautiful chestnut breast and abdomen are very conspicuous whilst perching.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., wing $2\frac{7}{9}$ in., bill $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Crown of head and back glittering green; throat glittering green on brown ground; breast and abdomen rich chestnut-brown; legs and toes brownish flesh; eyes, claws, and bill black.

2. SPATHURA PERUANA, Gould.

Frequents open glades in the forest.

3. PETASOPHORA CYANOTUS (Bourc.).

This bird is smaller than *P. iolata*. Frequents the depths of the forest. The only specimen I have seen.

4. PETASOPHORA DELPHINÆ (Less.).

Cosnipata, May 1871. One specimen only.

5. ERIOCNEMIS ALINÆ (Bourc.).

Shot in forest; rare. Plumage dusky; puffs white, with a slight tinge of brown; tail black.

Length 4 in., bill $\frac{3}{4}$ in., wing $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.; feet white, with black stripes.

7. On a Black Albatross of the China Seas.

By R. SWINHOE, F.Z.S., H.M. Consul at Chefoo.

On the 18th June some Chinese brought me a couple of Black Albatrosses in a basket. They said they were quite young birds, which allowed themselves to be caught on the ledge of a cliff, and would develop into very large creatures *indeed*. They pulled open the wings to show that the quills had not yet grown. There was

* See *antè*, p. 187.